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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

10 Randall R. Ratachie, }
11 Plaintiff, } No. CV-11-1351-PCT-PGR
12 vs. }
13 AmeriCredit Financial Services, Inc., } ORDER
14 Defendant. }
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16 Pending before the Court is defendant AmeriCredit Financial Services,
17 Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss First Amended Complaint (Doc. 10). Having considered
18 the parties' memoranda, the Court finds that the motion should be granted
19 without prejudice to plaintiff Randall Ratachie being granted leave to file a second
20 amended complaint.¹

21 Background

22 According to the allegations in the First Amended Complaint ("FAC"), the
23 plaintiff was hired by the defendant as a collector and customer service
24 representative on September 11, 2006. Beginning in September 2008, the

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Neither party requested a hearing on the motion to dismiss and the
Court concludes that oral argument would not aid the decisional process.

plaintiff began documenting various incidents that were occurring at his workplace related to his age and work activities. On December 12, 2008, the plaintiff reported his concerns to the defendant's human resource department ("HRD"), providing it with 12 different points of age discrimination.² During a subsequent meeting with HRD, the plaintiff was assured that his job was safe and that his supervisor could not fire him without a HRD representative being present. The plaintiff thereafter documented additional acts that he felt were indicative of age discrimination.³ In December 2009, the plaintiff went on a three-week pre-approved vacation and returned to work on December 28, 2009. He was terminated from his employment that same day without explanation.

On January 4, 2010, the plaintiff filed an administrative Civil Rights Complaint with the Arizona Attorney General's Civil Rights Division ("ACRD") through an online intake form. He alleged in that form that the defendant had

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Paragraph 11 of the FAC, the main paragraph setting forth the factual background for the plaintiff's claims of age discrimination, states in its entirety:

11. The 12 points of age discrimination included allegations that employees of Defendant were routinely making insulting comments about older male employees to Plaintiff; Plaintiff was prohibited from accessing certain websites younger employees were allowed to access during break periods; Plaintiff was put on a strict overtime regimen when other employees were not; Plaintiff was written up for performance deficiencies when others who had committed the same deficiencies were not; and Plaintiff was required to report to a Team Leader while other younger employees were not.

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Paragraph 13 of the FAC alleges these additional acts by stating in relevant part: "Those incidents included rude and offensive comments being directed at Plaintiff relating to his age, unequal enforcement of company policies, and Plaintiff was prohibited from attending a social even[t] with his fellow teammates."

1 subjected him to age discrimination and retaliation. On June 23, 2010, the
2 plaintiff filed an administrative Charge of Discrimination with the ACRD wherein
3 he alleged that "I believe and therefore allege that but for my race, Caucasian,
4 and my Age 64; [sic] I would not have been subjected to a hostile work
5 environment and terminated from my employment." The charge did not mention
6 retaliation. As a result of the work-sharing agreement between the ACRD and
7 the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC"), the
8 plaintiff's ACRD charge was also considered filed with the EEOC. The ACRD
9 mailed a Notice of Right to Sue to the plaintiff on March 18, 2011.

10 The plaintiff commenced this action in the Maricopa County Superior Court
11 on June 15, 2011, and it was removed by the defendant on the basis of federal
12 question jurisdiction on July 7, 2011. The plaintiff's FAC, filed on July 28, 2011,
13 raises six claims for relief: intentional infliction of emotional distress (Count I);
14 negligent infliction of emotional distress (Count II); age discrimination under the
15 Age Discrimination in Employment Act ("ADEA"), 29 U.S.C. § 621 *et seq.* (Count
16 III), age discrimination under the Arizona Civil Rights Act ("ACRA"), A.R.S. § 41-
17 1461 *et seq.* (Count IV); retaliation under the ADEA (Count V); and retaliation
18 under the ACRA (Count VI).

19 Discussion

20 The defendant has moved to dismiss every claim in the FAC pursuant to
21 Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6), basically on the ground that the FAC fails to allege
22 sufficient facts to support any cognizable claim raised by the plaintiff.

23 I. Age Discrimination

24 The defendant contends that the FAC fails for several reasons to state a
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1 claim for age discrimination under either the ADEA or the ACRA.⁴

2 A. Failure to State an Age-Based Hostile Work Environment Claim

3 While there is no dispute that the plaintiff's Charge of Discrimination
4 alleged that he had been subject to a hostile work environment, the defendant
5 argues at some length that to the extent the FAC attempts to raise an age-based
6 hostile work environment claim that claim must be dismissed because the pre-
7 termination allegations in the FAC, even if accepted as true, do not rise to the
8 level of severity and pervasiveness required by law. In his cursory response to
9 this argument, wherein the plaintiff summarizes the FAC as alleging "that Plaintiff
10 was terminated because of his age in violation of the ADEA, suffered retaliation
11 for reporting his concerns, and suffered emotional distress[,]" the plaintiff asserts
12 that the defendant's motion "presupposes that Plaintiff is going to make certain
13 arguments without any evidence supporting its motion[;]" nowhere in his response
14 does the plaintiff specifically refer to the existence of a hostile work environment
15 claim in the FAC, nor does he make any effort to show that the well-pleaded facts
16 in the FAC are sufficient to allege such a claim. For those reasons, the Court
17 concludes that the FAC does not raise a separate age-based hostile work
18 environment claim under either the ADEA or ACRA and therefore the Court does

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22 Since neither party has distinguished between the federal and state
23 discrimination and retaliation claims for purposes of the motion to dismiss, the
24 Court's resolution of the motion also does not differentiate between them. See
25 O'Day v. McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Co., 79 F.3d 756, 764 n.7 (9th Cir.1996)
26 (Court noted that a plaintiff's remedies under the ACRA are limited to the same
extent that they are under the ADEA); Sees v. KTUC, Inc., 714 P.2d 859, 861
(Ariz.App.1985) (Court noted that federal case law is persuasive in interpreting
ACRA).

1 not reach the merits of this portion of the motion of dismiss.⁵

2 B. Failure to State an Age-Based Termination Claim

3 The defendant also argues that the ADEA/ACRA claims, Counts III and IV
4 of the FAC, which allege that the plaintiff was terminated due to his age, must be
5 dismissed because the FAC fails to state a *prima facie* case of age discrimination
6 in that there is no allegation that the plaintiff was either replaced by a
7 substantially younger employee or that his position was terminated as a result of
8 a general reduction in force.⁶

9 The issue here is not whether the FAC alleges a *prima facie* age
10 discrimination case because an ADEA plaintiff is not required to plead specific
11 facts that establish all of the elements of a *prima facie* case in order to survive a
12 motion to dismiss. Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N.A., 534 U.S. 506, 508 (2002)
13 (Court held that “a complaint in an employment discrimination lawsuit [need] not

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15 Because the Court construes the FAC as not raising a hostile work
16 environment claim, the Court concludes that it need not resolve at this time the
17 parties’ timeliness-related arguments regarding the applicability of the continuing
18 violations theory to pre-termination allegations of age discrimination.

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20 In order to establish a *prima facie* case of disparate treatment under the
21 ADEA, the plaintiff must demonstrate that he (1) was at least 40 years old,
22 (2) was performing his job satisfactorily, (3) was discharged, and (4) was either
23 replaced by a substantially younger employee with equal or inferior qualifications
24 or was discharged under circumstances otherwise giving rise to an inference of
25 age discrimination. Diaz v. Eagle Produce Ltd. Partnership, 521 F.3d 1201, 1207
26 (9th Cir.2008). The Supreme Court has now made clear that a plaintiff bringing an
ADEA claim must establish that age was the “but-for” cause of the employer’s
adverse action. Gross v. FBL Financial Services, Inc., 557 U.S. 167 (2009).

With regard to the ADEA/ACRA age discrimination claims, the plaintiff
alleges in relevant part in the FAC that “Plaintiff is over the age of 40 and was
well qualified and capable of performing his job duties with the Defendant and
Defendant either replaced him with a younger employee or did not fill his
position.” (FAC paragraphs 32 and 39).

1 contain specific facts establishing a *prima facie* case of discrimination under the
2 framework set forth in McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green, 411 U.S. 792 (1973).”
3 However, while the FAC need not state detailed factual allegations in order to
4 defeat the motion to dismiss, it must do more than offer “labels and conclusions”
5 or “a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action.” Bell Atlantic Corp.
6 v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). Rather, it must contain “sufficient factual
7 matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face,”
8 Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (some internal quotation marks
9 omitted), and facial plausibility is present when the plaintiff pleads factual content,
10 as opposed to legal conclusions, that allows a court to draw the reasonable
11 inference that the defendant is liable for the alleged misconduct. *Id.* Dismissal is
12 appropriate under Rule 12(b)(6) if the pleaded facts are merely consistent with
13 the defendant’s liability because such allegations do not suffice “to raise a right to
14 relief above the speculative level[.]” Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555; Iqbal, 129 S.Ct. at
15 1949-50 (“But where the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more
16 than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged - but it has not
17 shown - that the pleader is entitled to relief.”) (internal quotation marks and
18 brackets omitted).

19 The Court concludes that the age discrimination claims are subject to
20 dismissal because the FAC’s factual allegations do not raise a plausible inference
21 that the plaintiff’s employment was terminated due to his age; at best, the factual
22 allegations, viewed in the plaintiff’s favor, merely suggest the possibility that the
23 termination was age-related and that is insufficient under Twombly and Iqbal.
24 While the plaintiff asserts that the examples of discriminatory conduct alleged in
25 the FAC, such as those referred to in his “12 points of discrimination,” provide
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1 context and evidence supporting his age discrimination, the Court cannot agree.
2 The FAC sets forth very few facts specifically linked to age-related incidents
3 occurring prior to the plaintiff's discharge and all of those are unenhanced in
4 terms of such important details as what the alleged misconduct was, who was
5 responsible for the alleged misconduct, whether those persons had supervisory
6 authority over the plaintiff, when the alleged misconduct occurred and its
7 frequency, etc.⁷ These allegations, which are that "employees of Defendant were
8 routinely making insulting comments about older male employees to Plaintiff;
9 Plaintiff was prohibited from accessing certain websites younger employees were
10 allowed to access during break periods," (FAC paragraph 11), "Plaintiff was
11 required to report to a Team Leader while other younger employees were not"
12 (FAC paragraph 11), and "incidents includ[ing] rude and offensive comments
13 [were] directed at Plaintiff relating to his age" (FAC paragraph 13), are insufficient
14 to plausibly suggest that the plaintiff's termination, which the FAC states was
15 "without explanation," was actually due to the plaintiff's age.⁸

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18 For purposes of resolving the motion to dismiss, the Court assumes that
19 all of these allegations are properly considered in determining whether the FAC
states ADEA and ACRA age discrimination claims.

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21 The other incidents mentioned in the FAC regarding the plaintiff's
22 employment-related treatment prior to his discharge are devoid of any factual
enhancement showing that they were even age-related. These incidents are that
23 "Plaintiff was put on a strict overtime regimen when other employees were not;
Plaintiff was written up for performance deficiencies when others who had
24 committed the same deficiencies were not" (FAC paragraph 11), that there were
incidents involving "unequal enforcement of company policies, and Plaintiff was
prohibited from attending a social even[t] with his fellow teammates" (FAC
25 paragraph 13), and that "[f]requently, Plaintiff was spoken to negatively in front of
other employees[.]" (FAC paragraph 14).

1 II. Retaliation

2 A. Failure to Exhaust Administrative Remedies

3 The defendant argues in part that the plaintiff's ADEA/ACRA retaliation
4 claims, Counts V and VI of the FAC, are barred due to his failure to exhaust
5 administrative remedies. The defendant's contention is based on the undisputed
6 fact that the plaintiff's Charge of Discrimination, which he filed with the ACRD on
7 June 23, 2010, did not allege any claim of retaliation; the plaintiff only alleged in
8 that administrative charge that he was subjected to a hostile work environment
9 and was terminated due to his race and age.

10 Under the ADEA, allegations of retaliation not included in the plaintiff's
11 administrative charge may not be considered by this Court unless the new claims
12 are like or reasonably related to the allegations contained in the administrative
13 charge. Albano v. Schering-Plough Corp., 912 F.2d 384, 386 (9th Cir.1990). A
14 retaliation claim that was within the scope of the administrative agency's
15 investigation or which reasonably could have been expected to grow out of the
16 administrative charge is within the Court's authority to resolve.

17 The Court cannot conclude at this time that it lacks authority to adjudicate
18 the plaintiff's retaliation claims because, based on the limited record currently
19 before it, those claims could reasonably be expected to have grown out of the
20 totality of the information presented to the ACRD by the plaintiff. This is so
21 because, as specifically alleged in the FAC, the plaintiff clearly included an
22 allegation of age-based retaliation in his Civil Rights Complaint that he filed online
23 with the ACRD on January 24, 2010. As the Supreme Court has recognized for
24 purposes of the administrative exhaustion requirements of the ADEA,
25 "[d]ocuments filed by an employee with the EEOC should be construed, to the
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1 extent consistent with permissible rules of interpretation, to protect the
2 employee's rights and statutory remedies." Federal Express Corp. v. Holowecki,
3 552 U.S. 389, 406 (2008). Notwithstanding that the defendant refers to the
4 plaintiff's initial Civil Rights Complaint as an intake questionnaire, that document,
5 which the Court is required to construe with the utmost liberality, facially meets
6 the requirements for an administrative charge of discrimination in that it provides
7 the plaintiff's and the defendant's identifying information, it specifically states in
8 part that the plaintiff's termination "was clearly an act of retaliation due to [the
9 plaintiff's] ADEA complaint[,"] it states the plaintiff's belief "that by filing this sole
10 complaint with your office, a dual complaint is automatically filed with the Federal
11 EEOC commission[,"] and it asks for the agency's intervention to resolve the
12 plaintiff's allegations of discrimination by the defendant. See *id.* at 405-06;
13 Laquaglia v. Rio Hotel & Casino, Inc., 186 F.3d 1172, 1175 (9th Cir. 1999) (Court
14 noted that it had previously held that a detailed, signed intake questionnaire may
15 serve as a charge of discrimination sufficient to initiate administrative
16 proceedings.) While further development of the record may result in a
17 determination that the retaliation claims were in fact unexhausted, the Court
18 cannot make that determination now since it does not know whether the plaintiff
19 intentionally did not include the retaliation claim in his June 2010 charge, whether
20 he then intended for the retaliation claim to be included but ACRD personnel
21 failed to include it, whether the ACRD's investigation, if any, included a review of
22 the retaliation-related allegations, etc.

23 B. Failure to State a Retaliation Claim

24 The defendant further argues that the retaliation claims must be dismissed
25 even if they are within this Court's adjudicatory authority because the FAC fails to
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allege a *prima facie* retaliation claim inasmuch as it does not set forth a sufficient causal connection between the plaintiff's protected activity and his discharge from employment.⁹ The specific basis for the defendant's argument is that while the FAC alleges that the plaintiff engaged in protected activity by presenting the defendant's HRD with his "12 different points of age discrimination" on December 12, 2008, the FAC also alleges that the plaintiff was not terminated until December 28, 2009, over a year later. The plaintiff argues that he has stated a *prima facie* retaliation claim "by alleging that he participated in protected activity, was later terminated, the cause of which he alleges was his participation in protected activity" and that the length of time between the protected activity and his termination is not a sufficient reason to dismiss the retaliation claim prior to discovery.

The issue here is not whether the plaintiff has alleged a *prima facie* retaliation claim but whether the factual allegations in the FAC, taken as true, state a claim for retaliation that is facially plausible in terms of causality. The Court concludes that the retaliation claims are subject to dismissal because the well-pleaded factual allegations in the FAC related to whether the plaintiff's discharge was in retaliation for his protected activity are insufficient to raise the issue of causation above the level of speculation. See Iqbal, 129 S.Ct. at 1949-50

In order to establish a claim of retaliation under the ADEA, 29 U.S.C. § 623(d), a plaintiff must show (1) that he engaged in statutorily protected activity, (2) that he was discharged or suffered some other adverse employee decision, and (3) that there is a causal connection between the two.

The ADEA/ACRA retaliation claims in the FAC allege that “Plaintiff participated in protected activity by reporting potential Age Discrimination to Defendant,” that “Plaintiff suffered and adverse employment action as a result of participating in protected activity,” and that “Plaintiff suffered damages as a result of Defendant’s actions.” (FAC paragraphs 45-47 and 51-53).

1 (Since the plausibility standard requires “more than a sheer possibility that a
 2 defendant has acted unlawfully,” well-pleaded facts that merely permit a court to
 3 infer the possibility of misconduct are insufficient to show that the plaintiff is
 4 entitled to relief.) In short, the plaintiff’s allegation that his termination was in
 5 retaliation for his complaints to HRD 54 weeks earlier is simply a naked assertion
 6 of causation devoid of sufficient factual enhancement. *Id.* at 1949.

7 **III. Infliction of Emotional Distress Claims**

8 The defendant argues that the plaintiff’s Intentional Infliction of Emotional
 9 Distress claim, Count I of the FAC, and his Negligent Infliction of Emotional
 10 Distress claim, Count II of the FAC, must be dismissed because the factual
 11 allegations in the FAC are insufficient as a matter of law to support either claim.
 12 The plaintiff cursorily contends that the FAC pleads enough of a factual basis for
 13 both claims to move forward and that the defendant is improperly asking the
 14 Court to use an evidentiary standard in resolving the motion to dismiss.

15 **A. Intentional Infliction**

16 As to the intentional infliction of emotional distress claim, the defendant
 17 contends that it fails because it does not properly allege the outrageous or
 18 atrocious conduct necessary to state such a claim.¹⁰ The Court agrees with the
 19 defendant that the background facts alleged in the FAC relevant to this claim fall

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21 Under Arizona law, a *prima facie* case of intentional infliction of
 22 emotional distress requires a showing (1) that the defendant engaged in extreme
 23 and outrageous conduct, *i.e.*, conduct “so outrageous in character, and so
 24 extreme in degree, as to go beyond all possible bounds of decency, and to be
 25 regarded as atrocious and utterly intolerable in a civilized community,” (2) that the
 26 defendant intended to cause emotional distress or recklessly disregarded the
 near certainty that such distress would result from its conduct, and (3) that the
 plaintiff suffered severe emotional distress as a result of the defendant’s conduct.
Craig v. M & O Agencies, Inc., 496 F.3d 1047, 1058 (9th Cir.2007).

1 far short of describing conduct on the defendant's part that is plausibly so
2 extreme or outrageous as to go beyond all possible bounds of decency.¹¹
3 This is particularly so when the alleged facts are reviewed with the understanding
4 that Arizona law recognizes that it is "extremely rare to find conduct in the
5 employment context that will rise to the level of outrageous necessary to provide
6 a basis for recovery for the tort of intentional infliction of emotional distress,"
7 Mintz v. Bell Atlantic Systems Leasing Int'l, 905 P.2d 559, 564 (Ariz.App.1995),
8 and that such liability does not arise for conduct that amounts to "mere insults,
9 threats, annoyances, petty oppressions, or other trivialities." Craig, 496 F.3d at
10 1059 (citing restatement 2d of Torts, § 46, comment (d).)

11 B. Negligent Infliction

12 As to the negligent infliction of emotional distress claim, the defendant
13 argues that it fails because it does not adequately allege that the emotional
14 distress the plaintiff suffered as a result of the defendant's actions resulted in
15 illness or bodily harm.¹² The Court agrees with the defendant that factual

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17 These allegations are those set forth in paragraphs 11 and 13 of the
18 FAC. See footnotes 2 and 3.

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20 The only allegations in the FAC relevant to the issue of "illness or
bodily harm" are the following:

21 21. 14. Frequently, Plaintiff was spoken to negatively in front of other
employees resulting in his embarrassment, extreme discomfort, and high stress.
During this period, Plaintiff's doctor prescribed him stress relief and anxiety
medications and instructed him to remove stress from his life caused by his
working conditions.

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23 25. 22. Plaintiff suffered severe and debilitating emotional distress, humiliation,
and degradation as a result of the acts undertaken by the Defendant entitling him
26 to recover damages.

1 allegations underlying this claim are also insufficient under the Twombly/Iqbal
2 standard.

3 Under Arizona law, “[i]n order for there to be recovery for the tort of
4 negligent infliction of emotional distress, the shock or mental anguish of the
5 plaintiff must be manifested as a physical injury. Damages for emotional
6 disturbance alone are too speculative.” Keck v. Jackson, 593 P.2d 668, 669-70
7 (Ariz.1979); Glau v. Smitty’s Super Valu, Inc., 901 P.2d 455, 457 (Ariz.App.1995)
8 (same); *but see, Harris v. Maricopa County Superior Court*, 631 F.3d 963, 978
9 (9th Cir.2011) (Court noted that while Arizona law requires that emotional distress
10 result in “illness or bodily harm” in order to recover for the tort of negligent
11 infliction of emotional distress, “bodily harm” includes “substantial, long-term
12 emotional disturbance unaccompanied by any physical injury.”) (some internal
13 quotation marks omitted).

14 The allegations in the FAC regarding the physical impact of the defendant’s
15 conduct on the plaintiff are too conclusory to withstand the motion to dismiss.
16 They do not contain the factual enhancements necessary to nudge the plaintiff’s
17 claim that he suffered actionable emotional distress “across the line from
18 conceivable to plausible” as is required. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570; *see also,*
19 Iqbal, 129 S.Ct. at 1949 (“Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of
20 action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.”) Missing from
21 the FAC is sufficient factual matter plausibly showing that the defendant’s
22 conduct caused physical injury to the plaintiff that constituted something more

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24 26. Defendant’s negligence caused Plaintiff emotional distress,
25 humiliation, and degradation, and as a result of this emotional harm, Plaintiff
26 suffered physical injury or illness.

1 than transitory physical phenomena, or that resulted in substantial, long-term
2 emotional disturbance.

3 **IV. Second Amended Complaint**

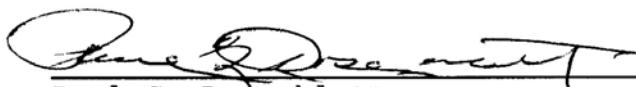
4 Although the plaintiff has not requested that he be permitted to file a
5 second amended complaint should the Court grant the motion to dismiss, the
6 Court will allow such an amendment because the Court cannot determine as a
7 matter of law based on the record before it that the plaintiff is incapable of
8 pleading facts sufficient to properly state any of the claims raised in the FAC.

9 Therefore,

10 **IT IS ORDERED** that the defendant's Motion to Dismiss First Amended
11 Complaint (Doc. 10) is granted and that the First Amended Complaint (Doc. 7) is
12 dismissed without prejudice.

13 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the plaintiff shall file a second amended
14 complaint no later than April 23, 2012. The plaintiff failure to timely amend his
15 complaint shall result in the dismissal of this action.

16 DATED this 20th day of March, 2012.

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19 Paul G. Rosenblatt
United States District Judge
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